

FOREST CONGRESS AND ITS OBJECTS

To Perpetuate Wood Resources of the Nation.

WILL CONVEENE ON MONDAY

Railroad Men, Lumber Manufacturers, and Public Officials Among the Delegates.

To give further impetus to the movement to perpetuate the forest as a permanent resource of the nation, an American Forest Congress, under the auspices of the American Forestry Association, will meet in Washington tomorrow to remain in session until Friday evening.

The further purpose of this Congress is to establish a broader understanding of the forest in its relation to the industries depending upon it, and to advance the conservative use of lumber resources for both the present and the future.

Vital Economic Problems.

The questions to be considered by the congress are among the most vital economic problems of the day. They will include a thorough discussion of forestry and its effects on the lumber industry; the relation of public lands to irrigation, mining, and grazing; forestry in relation to railroad supplies, and a thorough discussion of national and State policies.

Of these subjects, the relation of forestry to lumbering is regarded foremost, considering the immense importance of this industry. With its invested capital of \$611,000,000 in 1900—ranking as the fourth industry of the country—with an annual outlay in wages of \$100,000,000, and with yearly products valued at \$565,000,000, it is certain that the deepest interest will be shown by those engaged in this business in anything that promises to continue the prosperity they now enjoy.

Railroad Men Will Come.

The congress will be thoroughly representative of the great industrial interests which are directly and intimately dependent for their well-being upon the forests, as is shown by the prominence of those who have already notified Secretary Wilson of their intention to attend.

Among them are the following presidents of leading railroads: J. J. Hill, president Great Northern Railway; Samuel Spencer, president Southern Railway; Howard Elliott, president Northern Pacific Railway; E. L. Winn, president Rock Island System; George W. Stevens, president Chesapeake and Ohio Railway; Russell Harding, president Pere Marquette Railway; Marvin Huggitt, president Chicago and Northwestern; L. E. Johnson, president Norfolk and Western Railway, and Colgate Hoyt.

Practically all the great railroads will be represented by their presidents, vice presidents, or chief engineers. Telegraph and telephone companies will also have able representatives present. The lumber interests will probably be more largely represented than any other. Each lumberman's association has the privilege of appointing five delegates, and a long list of delegates is already on file in the office of the secretary of the committee of arrangements.

Some of the Lumbermen.

Among the prominent lumbermen who will attend are: N. W. McLeod, president National Lumber Manufacturers' Association; Fred Weyerhaeuser, of St. Paul; R. A. Long, president Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and the following presidents of leading lumber companies: Charles H. Black, of New York; Col. George H. Emerson, of Hingham, Wash.; and John L. Kaul, of Birmingham, Ala. Most of the lumber trade journals will be represented by their editors.

The grazing interests will be represented by a number of very influential men from the Western States, among them F. J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Live Stock Association; Jesse M. Smith, president of the Utah Woolgrowers' Association; H. A. Jastro, president of the Kern County (Cal.) Cattle Growers' Association, and E. S. Gosney, president of the Arizona Wool Growers' Association.

The Forest Movement.

The rise of the forest movement in the United States is as interesting as it is valuable. In 1875 a small band of public-spirited men met in Chicago, and the movement was known for several years as the American Forestry Congress. Annual meetings were held, and, although receiving little encouragement, these men bravely continued their propaganda for a more conservative handling of the forests of the United States. For some years they were regarded as mild-mannered cranks, and public interest in the subject of forestry was hardly noticeable.

In 1882 additional force was given the movement by the organization, at Cincinnati, of the American Forestry Association. This organization increased in numbers and influence yearly, and through meetings held in various sections of the country, and also by the personal work of its members, became a strong force.

To its efforts may be attributed the establishment of the forest reserve policy of the Federal Government, inaugurated in President Harrison's Administration, and continued by every President since, until the forest reserves now number fifty-three, and contain more than 62,000,000 acres, or over 36,000 square miles.

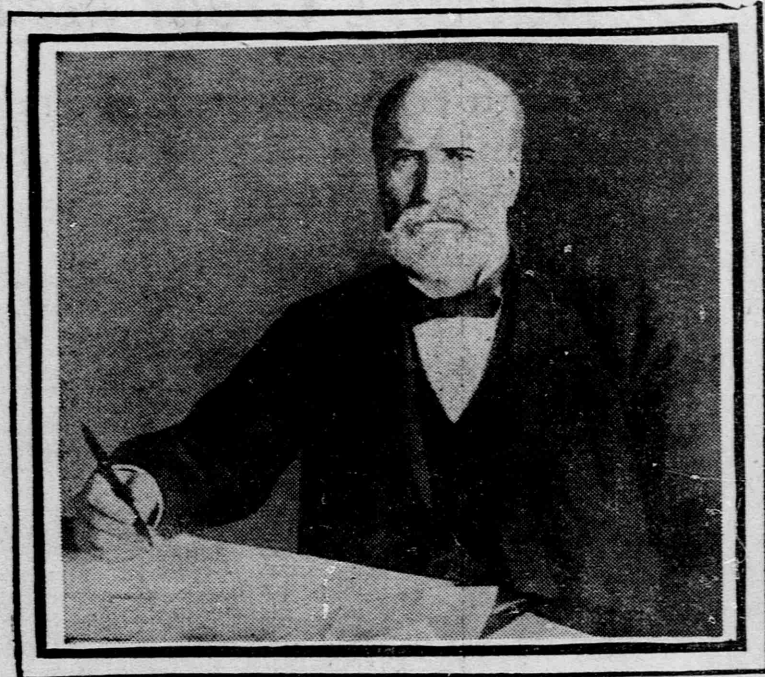
Spreads Through States.

Further effect of this forest reserve propaganda is seen in the spread of it to the various States, including New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, and California. In addition, it has influenced the forming of State and local forest associations throughout the country.

The late J. Sterling Morton, former Secretary of Agriculture, and father of Arbor Day, was president of the American Forestry Association for several years. The Hon. James Wilson, the present Secretary of Agriculture, has been president of the association during the past seven years, and has evinced the deepest interest in the work.

Of recent years, fully as striking as the increase of public interest in forestry, has been the rise of the Government

TO PRESIDE OVER FORESTERS



SECRETARY WILSON.

Gathering of Congress Scheduled to Meet Tomorrow in Washington for a Five-Day Session.

forest service. It was not until some years after the formation of the American Forestry Congress, in 1875, that the Federal Government took any official notice of the question of forest preservation. Some incidental forest investigations were carried on in connection with agricultural work, but no distinct appropriation was made until 1887. Then the amount was only \$8,000.

Federal Forest Service.

In 1888 the Federal forest service was but an insignificant division of the Department of Agriculture. In 1901 it was advanced to the grade of bureau, and today the Bureau of Forestry is one of the best organized sections of the Government service.

In Secretary Wilson, American forestry has had a staunch and far-seeing advocate, who has lost no opportunity to advance it. To his highly intelligent and sincere interest this splendid growth is in a great measure due. In 1888 Gifford Pinchot, a technically trained forester, and a man of high executive ability, was put in charge of the Government forest work. He so thoroughly reorganized and extended the service and has so impressed upon those with whom he has come in contact the absolute necessity of a more conservative handling of our forests, that both Congress and the people have indorsed this work.

FAME OF BLACK ARROW TRAVELS FAR AFIELD

Archibald Roosevelt Dubs Wandering Dog "Black Arrow"—Woman's Reply to Butcher.

Since a large part of the time of some one person about the White House is spent in hunting the President's dog Jack, who has recently developed a penchant for loosing himself Archibald Roosevelt has taken the cue from the signs of the times, and dubbed Jack the "Black Arrow."

Now when one of the two younger boys of the President appears on the scene with an inquiring look, some one is sure to ask, "Looking for the Black Arrow?" To which they promptly respond, "That's right."

The Black Arrow story has traveled beyond the White House, however, as was shown Christmas Eve, when folks doing late marketing were made to laugh over a controversy in the K Street market between a butcher and a delapidated negro woman.

"Forty cents," urged the butcher as he held a ragged chunk of meat toward her. "Thirty-five" was the stubborn reply, as visions of some small Christmas cheer bought with that 5 cents presented itself, and "40," "35," "40," "35," was tossed from one to the other until the negro woman with a look of distress opened the corner of her soiled handkerchief and said in tones intended to carry protest and rebuke:

"Eh, man, yo' must think I just found a Black Arrow." With which she plunked four 10-cent pieces down on the counter.

AMERICANS ACCUSED OF FORGING NOTES

LONDON, Dec. 31.—At the Mansion House today Herbert Robinson, an American, Joseph Hallows, and Mary Hamlin were remanded for trial on a charge of forging and uttering Bank of England notes.

Hallows, when arrested, said the bogus notes in his possession were really "stage money," sold at 6 pence each to English sports for a show and to pretend they were affluent.

"77" Cures Colds and GRIP

Dr. Humphreys' "Seventy-seven" cures Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Catarrh, La Grippe, Pains and Soreness in the Head, Chest, and Back, Sore Throat, General Prostration, and Fever.

Taken during their prevalence, precludes the system and prevents their invasion. Taken early, cuts them short promptly. Taken while suffering, a relief is speedily realized, while the continued use insures an entire cure.

"77" is a small vial of pleasant pellets that fits the vest pocket. At Druggists', 25 cents, or mailed. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York. It

FRAUD ORDERS NOW ON THE INCREASE

Shown in Annual Report of R. P. Goodwin.

IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS

Some of the Schemes to Defraud the Public—"Matrimonial Institution" in St. Louis.

In the recent annual report of the Hon. R. P. Goodwin, Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department, the statement was made that there had been a great reduction in the number of fraudulent enterprises. The statement was based upon the fact that fewer complaints were being received than before, and also a large decrease in the number of fraud orders issued.

If the Assistant Attorney General should make a report today for the six months which closed December 31, 1904, he would doubtless take exactly the reverse position and say there was a great increase in fraudulent business enterprises.

For the six months which closed yesterday there had been issued almost as many fraud orders as there were in the entire fiscal year which ended June 30, 1904.

Many Frauds Exposed.

Between July 1, 1903, and June 30, 1904, the Postoffice Department broke up 157 fraudulent enterprises by issuing fraud orders against them. For half the present fiscal year 132 fraud orders have been directed against swindling concerns, showing an increase of almost 100 per cent. At this rate over 200 fraud orders will be issued during the year.

This increase in the number of fraud orders issued by the Postoffice Department may be attributed to one of two causes. There is either a great increase in the establishment and operation of frauds and lotteries or else the Government is far more vigorous in its prosecution of the fake enterprises.

Which Is It?

A careful study of the various fraud orders issued in the last six months would verify the first proposition. A large majority of the concerns abolished by fraud orders since July 1 are new concerns. Few of them operated more than a month before a Government inspector was on their track, and his report to the Assistant Attorney General would result almost invariably in the issuance of a fraud order.

If the businesses were old establishments, whose existence was just being found out, the statement might be logically made that the Government was more vigorous in its war against frauds. During the month just closed, twenty fraud orders were issued. In December, 1904, against fifteen. Almost all the fraudulent enterprises abolished last month were new concerns, and many of them made much money in the few days which they operated.

Proprietors Persistent.

One noticeable feature already brought to light in the records for the half year which ended yesterday is the persistence with which the heads of the fraudulent enterprises continue their operations even after fraud orders have been issued against them. When an order has been directed against one name, the chief swindler will open up the same concern in some other place under another name.

For instance, not long ago a fraud order was issued against a concern in Chicago, and the business there was completely broken up. The head of the concern went to a town in Wisconsin and opened up the same game under another title and operated for weeks before it was discovered that the two concerns were one and the same.

This fact would indicate lack of criminal prosecution. The fact that the Postoffice Department has issued a fraud order against a concern at once directed against one name, the chief swindler will open up the same concern in some other place under another name.

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AUTOMOBILE EXCITES CITIZENS OF BOGOTA

First "Choo-Choo Wagon" at Capital of Colombia Creates More Enthusiasm Than a Bull Fight.

"Last week the first automobile made its appearance upon the streets of Bogota, and the excitement was unparalleled."

Crowds have blocked the highways for squares, rendering traffic almost impossible, and great interest has been aroused as to the possibilities that this mode of transportation may offer in the future.

This extract is made from a report submitted to the State Department by Consul General Snyder, at Bogota, Colombia.

Mr. Snyder thinks that there is great opportunity for automobile firms now

schemes do a better business in the winter than any other season of the year. Their "spread head" advertisements are read far and wide.

For the first six months of 1903, embracing the summer months, the Postoffice Department issued only sixty-seven fraud orders, and during the months following, embracing most of the winter months, 199 orders were issued.

Some gigantic swindling schemes have been killed, so to speak, in the last six or eight months. A fraud order issued by the Postmaster General cuts off all mail facilities to the concern against which it is issued, and this action practically abolishes it.

Alleged Big Swindle.

Perhaps the biggest swindle of the six months, according to the report, was the Franklin Everhart Company, of New York. Franklin Everhart was the head of it, and it is stated that he secured about \$2,000,000 from the public.

A fraud order was issued against Everhart in October, but he had been conducting alleged swindling schemes for some time. He advertised as a wheat broker, it is said, and informed the public, according to reports, that he could pay dividends of 3 per cent weekly on the money placed with him for speculation in wheat. In this manner he is believed to have swindled great numbers of people and pocketed thousands of dollars. Another enterprise of his was known as the "Index Mining Company." Postoffice officials say he secured in the neighborhood of a million dollars from the public through this scheme. Postmaster General Wynne issued a fraud order against the concern and Franklin Everhart, as its head, in October and forever put a stop to his operations.

A Matrimonial Concern.

One of the most interesting concerns ever proceeded against by the department was the W. W. China Company, of St. Louis. This establishment was known as a "matrimonial institution." An advertisement appeared in the papers for the benefit of "widows and bachelors." One of the first "offers" put upon the market was "a beautiful young widow, worth \$5,000; she wants an honest, reliable husband and one."

The men who answered these advertisements were required to pay a fee of \$5, and the women a fee of \$3.

Some of the Catches.

After a good many members had been secured for this "matrimonial institution," the first circular was sent to the men folk, and upon it were some great "catches," a few of which are herewith given:

"Handsome and stately widow, age thirty-six, worth \$5,000; a pretty brunette, age twenty-five, worth \$4,000, will inherit \$25,000 more; a homely but jolly widow, age thirty-three, worth \$30,000; handsome blonde, age thirty, worth \$45,000; an attractive widow, owns a large Western ranch, worth \$25,000; a plain lady, without the use of either leg, has \$99,990; she wants an honest, reliable husband and one."

It developed that the "institute" did not have any women or men ready to marry, but hundreds of forsaken males and females sent him their fees of \$5 and \$3 until it was able for the senior partner to find a girl to his own liking and skipped the country.

These are but a few of the alleged swindling schemes which have been broken up by the issuance of fraud orders, but few, if any, of them are abolished until they have effectually deceived the public of thousands of dollars. The total amount of money thus secured would aggregate millions each year.

At the present rate of increase, based upon the official records for the six months just closed, this year will be the most successful one for the "frauds" in many years.

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MILITARY ATTACHES RETURNING HOME

Few Are Likely to Remain at the Front.

TWO REACH SAN FRANCISCO

Three With Kuropatkin, Three With Oyama, and Another, Lieutenant McCully, Is Somewhere.

There has been some speculation as to how long this Government would keep military attaches at the front: In the Russo-Japanese contest. From the fact that several have been recalled, it is supposed that the War Department will not attempt to keep more than a single observer with each army and navy should the war be prolonged.

Captain Morrison's return to this city was noted the other day in The Times. Now two officers who were with Kuropatkin have arrived at San Francisco on their way here.

With the Russian Army.

This still leaves three officers with the Russian army: Major M. N. Maccomb, Artillery; Capt. William W. Judson, Engineers, and Lieut. Col. Valery Havard, of the Medical Department.

With Oyama on the Japanese side there are Col. Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate general; Major Joseph E. Kuhn, Engineers, and Capt. Charles Lynch, of the Medical Department.

McCully's Whereabouts Unknown.

The only representative of the American navy now near the scene of fighting is Lieut. Newton McCully. Even the Navy Department does not know anything about his whereabouts except that he is in Siberia. Lieut. McCully was compelled to leave Port Arthur when the town was besieged.

The two medical officers mentioned with the military forces are recent additions. The War Department decided it would be indispensable to have American medical officers on the scene to report the Russian-Japanese methods of taking care of the wounded and the effect of modern bullets. They will probably remain longer in Manchuria than any of the others.

Value Is Demonstrated.

Many people have very indefinite ideas as to the value and the duties of foreign military attaches. It has, however, been the experience of the United States that the information gained by these observers in foreign conflicts has been invaluable.

Each officer submits a detailed report to the chief of staff, noting carefully those points in which the foreign armies differ in tactics and equipment and commenting on those which are believed to have shown their advantage through experience. This information, while not published, is used after the close of the conflict, is made use of in all departments where reference may be needed.

Ordnance Reports.

It has proven, particularly in regard to ordnance, that the reports of military attaches have led to new fields of experiment and have brought about the adoption of more modern and serviceable firearms.

The Department has given no intimation as to how long the attaches are to remain in the East. It is certain that the force will not be kept up to its full quota for many weeks more.

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The Bon Marche

CLOSED ALL DAY
MONDAY

WISHING YOU AND YOURS
GOOD LUCK
AND
A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Coming Events

Tuesday—Annual Muslin